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The Busy Man's Paper.
The Post-Dispatch gives the latest news of the day, which the busy man can read after his day's work is done.
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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

NO COLORED COVER THIS WEEK.
Will Be Resumed Next Sunday.
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. 47, NO. 8.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1895—TWENTY- EIGHT PAGES.

No Colored Cover To-Day. : : : Will Be Next Sunday.

JUDGE NOBMAN'S TROUBLES AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA.



SENIOR WEST SUBMITS TO AN INTERVIEW ON THE SILVER QUESTION AT CARLSBAD, GERMANY.



SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT SOLDAN DOES NOT LIKE THE CONSTANT DANGER OF DECAPITATION.



MR. WHITNEY GIVING HIS MEWS ON '96.



ITZ MIS FOUND A SHARPING PARTNER HE CAN'T KILL.



'GENTLEMAN JIM' AT HIS BEST.



SOME OF THE EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

DR. HEARNE AND WIFE IN PALMYRA JAIL.

Indicted for the Murder of Millionaire Amos J. Stillwell at Hannibal.

After Seven Years the Mystery of This Crime May Now Be Solved.

The Prisoners Will Be Placed on Trial for Their Lives Next October.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 17.—Dr. Joseph C. Hearne and his wife were this afternoon indicted for the murder of the latter's first husband, Amos J. Stillwell, the wealthy pork packer of this city, who was murdered in his bed on the night of Dec. 28, 1888.

When the Marion County Grand-jury made their final report to-day they returned an indictment marked private and it was not known until after 1 o'clock what the indictment was. The first reliable information that Dr. Hearne and his wife had been indicted was when Sheriff Pratt, armed with the proper papers, went to the home of W. T. Perkins, where the Hearnes have been staying, and placed Dr. and Mrs. Hearne under arrest. Dr. Hearne was cool and collected, but Mrs. Hearne was very nervous. It was indeed a exciting time and the news spread over the city like wildfire, while the grand-jurors were being complimented on every hand.

Shortly after Dr. Hearne and his wife were placed under arrest Col. R. E. Anderson was called into consultation with them. Col. Anderson has been an attorney for years and has counsel seem to stimulate them. But Mrs. Hearne has been sick for the past two weeks and she is naturally very nervous.

Sheriff Pratt took the prisoners to the county jail by private conveyance to-night where they will be kept until the September term of court which convenes in this city on the 15th of next month, when they will be brought to trial.

The finding of this indictment by the grand-jury meets the approval of nearly every citizen of Hannibal. The Stillwell murder has been a mystery since it was committed, and every act of Dr. Hearne and his wife has had a tendency to place the responsibility of the atrocious crime on their shoulders.

The story of the crime has followed them wherever they went and they have been haunted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Although Dr. Hearne had repeatedly said that he expected to be indicted when he was placed under arrest this evening he was considerably unnerved. He was standing in front of the residence of W. T. Perkins here six weeks ago. She is now in very poor health and it is believed that confinement will result in her death. She has been accustomed to all the luxuries that money could secure, moved in the highest circle of society, but she now occupies a prison cell.

When taken to jail to-night she was dressed in a plain black suit. Tears were flowing as she entered the carriage with her husband as a prisoner charged with a horrible crime.



A. J. STILLWELL.

kins, where they have been staying since their arrival in Hannibal, and Mrs. Hearne was in her room in consultation with Col. R. E. Anderson. Mrs. Hearne was very nervous and was evidently surprised, as she had not expected to be indicted.

Both Dr. Hearne and his wife were taken to the county jail at Palmyra, the county seat in a carriage by Sheriff Pratt and Deputy Sheriff Wathendörfer. Neither of the prisoners were handcuffed and they showed no disposition to resist the arrest. They will be kept in separate rooms in the jail, but both will be closely guarded. They will not be placed in cells for the present, but they will not be permitted to converse with anyone except their attorneys. The case is not a bailable.

A Post-Dispatch reporter saw Dick Bui-well soon after the arrest had been made, but he had nothing to say. He appeared to

be in a very meditative mood and very low spirited.

Dr. Hearne resolutely refused to talk to newspaper men who tried to get a statement from him. He said, however, that he would not ask for a change of venue.

The Perkins residence was closed to everybody except to Col. R. E. Anderson, the Hannibal counsel for the defendants. It is said that able counsel will be employed to assist the State in the prosecution.

Eight years ago Dr. J. C. Hearne was the most prominent physician and surgeon in this part of the State and one of the most popular. Now he has hardly a friend in the city.

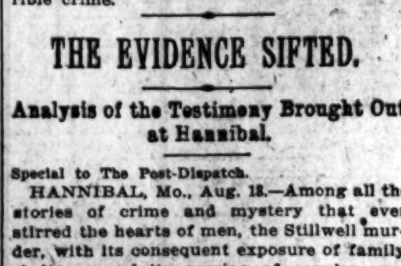
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POLICY HOLDERS WILL BRING SUIT.

Receiver Will Be Asked for the Mutual Reserve fund.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS.

Higher Rates Demanded by the Company From Old Men Who Insured When They Were Young.

TO POLICY HOLDERS of Mutual Reserve Life Association—Important action is contemplated concerning the Mutual Reserve fund.

The above advertisement appeared in yesterday's Post-Dispatch. It means that there are a number of dissatisfied policy holders in the company who are determined to resist a recent attempt made to raise the assessments on all policies taken out prior to 1890.

The Mutual Reserve is one of the oldest and largest of the mutual plan insurance companies, and is said to have about 5,000 policy-holders in St. Louis.

How many of these are affected by the increase of assessment cannot be told, but a number have declared their intention of organizing to resist, and the courts will be called on to construe the language of the policy contract to decide whether the company can increase the assessment based on the age of the insured at time of entry.

The plan proposed by the company to call a meeting of the policy holders in St. Louis in September, with a view of instituting injunction proceedings in New York, restraining the company from levying and collecting the monthly assessments for a receiver and a pro rata distribution among policy holders of the assets, which includes a reserve fund of nearly \$4,000,000.

The outcome of the agitation will be with considerable interest. The assessment companies and their old-line enemies, the old-line companies, made only on policies taken out prior to 1890.

The old-line companies believe that it is an effort to squeeze them or cause them to withdraw and forfeit all their assets.

Companies have always claimed to give insurance at about one-half the cost of old-line companies, but the new companies increase all the time by the method of increasing assessments with age, it is a costly, even more so, than in old-line companies.

Gen. Buel was seen at his residence, 1319 South Grand avenue, last night. He said: "I have been thinking of the Mutual Reserve policy holders in St. Louis ought to organize to resist this increase to the end. There must be at least 2,500 of them in St. Louis, judging from the attendance at a meeting held a few years ago when 700 policy holders were present."

"I hold three policies in the Mutual Reserve aggregating \$10,000. The first I took out in 1882 at the solicitation of a friend who was soliciting for the company. The first policy had no condition as to any constitution or principle was practical. They depend for success on a constant accession of new members or policy-holders. As soon as the company's business is overgrown, the assessments are raised, and the company is ruined."

The third gave the Board of Directors absolute power to increase the assessments whenever they chose, and without limit. The majority of the people do not read the policy contracts, but they are taken for granted that the rate will remain unchanged, but in any event an unreasonable contract cannot be enforced by law, and by-law under which the company could increase the assessment according to the age of the insured, and by-law, reference to the constitution and by-laws, but still the possible increase was limited to the maximum rate according to increased age."

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SEVEN FOR ACQUITTAL, FIVE FOR CONVICTION.

The Jury in the Duestrow Case Could Not Agree and Was Discharged.

The Wife and Child Slayer Will Have to Be Tried Again.

Feeling Against Him at Union Was Bitter and Talk of Bribery Plentiful.

UNION, Mo., Aug. 17.—At 10:30 p. m. the jury in the Duestrow case was discharged by Judge Hirsch, being unable to agree. They stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The jury had been out twenty-four hours and a half.

In the face of an inflamed public opinion which has clamored for the blood of Arthur Duestrow as forfeit for the two murders he took over eighteen months ago, seven Franklin County farmers stood for twenty-four hours in the trial of defendant demanding that he be declared insane and legally innocent of the double homicide. Five men, equally determined, were opposed to them, five men who believed with public sentiment that blood should pay for blood. As a consequence Judge Rudolph Hirsch discharged them all last night at 10 o'clock, officially declaring the proceedings of three weeks duration a mistrial.

All day long the jury had pondered over the gruesome question of the life or death of Arthur Duestrow. Once before they had been brought before the court and had refused to reach a verdict. The jury was composed of seven men and five women. The men were from Franklin County and the women were from Union.

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THE STILLWELL MANSION.

Analysis of the Testimony Brought Out at Hannibal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

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It contains all of the essential factors that go to make up a story of absorbing human interest—sensational, no doubt, sensational in the extreme—but one which every man and woman who would study the motives and passions of fellow-beings must necessarily read.

In the first place, there is a terrible crime, a murder committed in the most shocking manner, in the dead of night. This, in itself, draws the attention of all. This, in itself, draws the attention of all. This, in itself, draws the attention of all.

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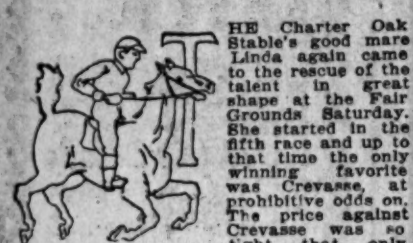
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FORGET FIRST AT LONG ODDS.

Dump in the 2-Year-Old Race at the Fair Grounds.

LINDA'S GREAT VICTORY.

The Charter Oak Stable's Consistent Mare Defeated a Good Field in the Handicap.



HE Charter Oak Stable's good mare Linda again came to the rescue of the talent in the Fair Grounds Saturday. Linda's victory was an upset, for the fifth race and up to that time the only winning favorite was Cravens, at prohibitive odds on the price against Cravens was so light that only the heavy players could afford to play him, but even money was laid against Linda and the general public plunked on her. All the hand-cappers had the Charter Oak mare figured for an airtight, and she justified the confidence placed in her by winning impressively from a good field. Linda's victory was a real upset, for the fifth race and up to that time the only winning favorite was Cravens, at prohibitive odds on the price against Cravens was so light that only the heavy players could afford to play him, but even money was laid against Linda and the general public plunked on her. All the hand-cappers had the Charter Oak mare figured for an airtight, and she justified the confidence placed in her by winning impressively from a good field. Linda's victory was a real upset, for the fifth race and up to that time the only winning favorite was Cravens, at prohibitive odds on the price against Cravens was so light that only the heavy players could afford to play him, but even money was laid against Linda and the general public plunked on her. All the hand-cappers had the Charter Oak mare figured for an airtight, and she justified the confidence placed in her by winning impressively from a good field.

POST-DISPATCH RACING FORM.

Fair Association Summer Meeting, Seventy-Ninth Day. Weather Clear and Track Fast.

FIRST RACE—Purse \$200; six furlongs.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
White Wings	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mrs. Bradshaw	97	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dare Dollar	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W. Brooks	99	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danton	104	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rachel McAllister	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bayard	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avila	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Left at post. Start good. Won easily. Place betting: White Wings, 2 to 1; Mrs. Bradshaw, 3 to 1; Winner, M. P. Matthey's ch. m. & by Ironside—Blue Gown. Time, 1:15 1/2.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$200; six furlongs.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
Forget	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barbarossa	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dare Dollar	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Keebler	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Midland	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drop Drop	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harmony	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harmony	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harmony	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Start good. Won easily. Place betting: Forget 5 to 1; Barbarossa, 3 to 1; Winner, Laureate Stable's ch. m. & by Ironside—Blue Gown. Time, 1:16.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$200; one and one-sixteenth miles.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
Cravens	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
John Hickey	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mopey	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probasco	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vulture	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharp	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oak Forest	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Start good. Won easily. Place betting: John Hickey, 3 to 1; Winner, J. R. Cushing's ch. m. & by Luba—Stephane. Time, 1:30 1/2.

FOURTH RACE—Purse \$200; six furlongs.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
Charles P.	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uman	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Imbulla	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Francis	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jim Head	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frankie D.	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Start fair. Won easily. Place betting: Charles P., 4 to 1; Uman, winner, Plaster Bros' ch. m. & by Conell Bluffs—Nelle Harvey. Time, 1:15 1/2.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap; purse \$200; one mile.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
Linda	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rey del Mar	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miss Galop	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nimrod	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cave Spring	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mordite	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isle O'	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Start good. Won driving. Place betting: Rey del Mar, 2 to 1; Winner, Charter Oak Stable's ch. m. & by Linda—Adele. Time, 1:42.

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$200; one mile and three-eighths.

HORSES.	Wt.	S.	U.	W.	U.	F.	Jockeys.	Setting.	Open.	Clos.
Marcel	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Billy McKenna	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. P. B.	112 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dave	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belie of Springfield	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Start good. Won easily. Place betting: Marcel, 4 to 5; Billy McKenna, 2 to 1; Winner, J. P. Fogg's b. c. & by Luke Blackburn—Morticia. Time, 2:12.

MAY BLOSSOM WAS LET BACK.

Disqualified for fouling in a Saratoga Steeplechase.

CLAYTON OUTRIDES GRIFFIN.

Silk Gown and Roundman Won Their Respective Races by Narrow Margins.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.

THE track today was fair, and the attendance was good. The first race was a three-year-old race, and was won by May Blossom, who was let back. The second race was a three-year-old race, and was won by Clayton, who outdied Griffin. The third race was a three-year-old race, and was won by Silk Gown, who won by a narrow margin. The fourth race was a three-year-old race, and was won by Roundman, who won by a narrow margin.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Mixed Programme of Trotting, Racing and Running Events.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.—Eight events were on the card at Exposition Park today and caused endless trouble to the track fair, attendance good. The Racing Association has extended the meeting until August 24. Summaries:

First race, 2:25 class trot, one-half mile heats—Roy Honor first in straight heat, 2:25; second heat, Ransom second, 2:25.

Second race, free-for-all pace—Grant's Arabian first, 1:50; second heat, No time taken, R. H. second.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Miss Oak first, 1:20; second heat, Elmo third, Time, 1:20 1/2.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Willie first, 2:10; second heat, Last Chance third, Time, 1:25.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Vallera first, 1:15; second heat, Virginia third, Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Wilson first, 2:10; second heat, Virginia third, Time, 1:10.

Seventh race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Paulette first, 2:10; second heat, Bob Clampt third, Time, 1:25.

DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

Six Heats Were Necessary to Decide the 2:35 Trot.

There was an interesting programme carried out at Forest Park by the Gentlemen's Driving Club yesterday. The 2:35 trot was the event of the afternoon and six heats were necessary to decide it. First money finally went to the bay gelding Morella, owned and driven by William Ketterer.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Seventh race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Eighth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

Ninth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

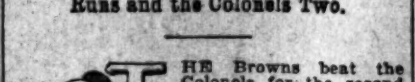
Tenth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Silk Gown first, 1:40; second heat, Ray Bates by a neck, Walter 128 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, Annie, 130 (Griffin), 7 to 1, second, 1:35.

NUMBER TWO FROM THE COLONELS.

The Browns Pounded Out Seven in One Inning.

PLENTY OF HOME RUNS.

The Enlargement of the Grounds Enabled the Browns to Get Three Home Runs and the Colonels Two.



HE Browns beat the Colonels for the second time in the series yesterday in a game that was for the most part uninteresting, but at times delivered by some fine playing. Weighing held the Browns down to eight runs out to left base in the fifth inning, when they hit on a home run, one being a home run after two men were out. Shert was not hit effectively, and when the visitors did succeed in doing anything the hits were scattered.

The enlargement of the grounds to admit the race track added both teams in scoring home runs and Cooley, Peitz, Sheehan and Spas drove the ball into the new ground and made the circuit.

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STAGE HANDS ON A STRIKE

Demand Made on All Managers for More Pay.

STRIKE AT THE GRAND.

**Mgr. McManus Hired Knights of Labor
Men and Opened His Theater
Last Night.**

A general strike of all the stage employees in St. Louis was ordered at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the hall at Haylin's Theater. The strike grew out of the refusal of the managers of the several opera-houses to grant increased pay to stage hands.

Three weeks ago the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees' Association made a demand that managers for an increase of wages from 35 cents a performance to \$1 for night performances and \$1.50 for matinees. The manager of every theater in the city received a blank form containing

President James Butler of the Managers Association called a meeting, and the demand was made in it, but no conclusion was reached. It was contended that the new schedule was entirely too high, and that the schedule that was being offered was not worth as much as the theaters could afford to pay.

An effort was made to compromise on the old scale, but the more aggressive members of the union refused to do so. In this position they had taken for higher wages.

At a subsequent meeting the managers refused to grant the demand for money, and the union burned the theaters down yesterday's meeting voted to issue its ultimatum.

When the managers received this they began to fortify themselves as best they could. George McManus, manager of the Grand Opera-house, was in the tightest place. His house was to open for the season last night with the "Derby Winner" on the board. He knew a hitch in the play would cost him

[illegible]

The men saw they were flanked and one of the five employed in the regular crew walked out. Rumler and two assistants said they would continue at work and were behind the scenes last night. usual. The places of those who walked out were filled with K. of L. men at the scale of wages—\$74 cents a performance.

In order to satisfy the demands of the labor unions all of the men who remain the employ of the theaters and refuse heed the order of the alliance to walk out will join Local Assembly 1,275. The latter is a branch of the Knights of Labor a

The Alliance is operating under a charter from the American Federation of Labor. This year the Federation of Labor is expected to be merged into another open fight and therefore it is likely to be some lively times in labor circles before the end is reached. It is the old fight of the K. of L. and the Federation resumed and is the outgrowth of the Federation's action in knifing the K. of L. in previous fights for increased pay or the rectification of other grievances.

strike will apply to them the same as at the Grand, but the managers feel confident that the case will be handled properly. The union president, S. A. Gates, stage carpenter at the Olympic, is not in favor of the strike. He says that the strike would be a disaster for the theater opens. He thinks most of his men will be with him.

For fear an effort would be made to strike the Palace a disturbance at the Grand, Manager McManus called upon Capt. O'Malley for a detail of police at the Grand. The police were on hand, but there was no trouble and the show went on. The audience, when they walked in and enjoyed the show. The stage and scenery was handled without a hitch.

Although the stage hands at Uhrig's Cave belong to the National Association, the strike is not expected to touch them. The men in the strike at the Grand Opera-house is evening. Everything at the Cave moved on as usual.

the usual way, with all hands at work. When a Post-Dispatch reporter called on the Cave and interviewed the stage manager he was surprised to learn of the activities of the union down town. He had received no information of the strike and could assign no cause for it. As to whether the Cave employees would strike next week, he was unable to state.

ALTON NEWS.

The attendance at the Plaza Chautauque still continues to increase. Col. Geo. Bain's lectures are easily proving the most interesting of the entire series. His last afternoon talk "Our Countries of Bill Fare," which was listened to by at least 1,000 people. This evening Prof. Barker, the monologist and imperator, will give his last entertainment of the season, which will be followed by a concert Sunday the regular Sunday-school services will be held in the morning, followed by a sermon at 1 o'clock and V. M. S. Dr. Elmer H. Allen will deliver a lecture

A colored man created a sensation yesterday in the East End by appearing at the soda water factory of A. Yackie with a shotgun and two revolvers. He also had a lot of patent medicine which he wanted to sell. The police were notified, but the strange

A man giving his name as Jerry Hughes was taken to the St. Joseph Hospital early

day morning suffering from the morpian habit. He claims to be a bridge carpenter. The Alton Athletics and the Alton Ball Club of Edwardsville will cross bats at Sportsman's Park, this city, this afternoon to decide the championship of Madison County.

Frank Fleming, a son of Mr. David Fleming, of Alton, is the champion.

The funeral of the late ra. Jane Nagel took place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn requiem mass was said by Rev. J. F. Fallon.

extensive preparations are being made for the different labor unions of the city for the celebration of Labor Day. One of the

Mr. and Mrs. James Rodgers of Sateen tenth and Alay streets are sadly bereaved in the death of their infant child, aged a month. The funeral will occur this afternoon.

A Lower Range for Wheat—Speculation Still Light—Items of Interest from 'Change and Street.

Except that September shorts became unpopular at the poor grading of the crop, the price was so low that little inspected No. 3 and the kind of that grade hardly more than enough to fill on contract, except that, and there was a small amount of bullish feature in the market. Speculation continues of the lightest and is entirely confined to local traders. The market for corn has been strengthening in effect and at close of yesterday's trading for September, and may stand at 23½c. Last Monday September sold at 19½c and May at 25½c.

Liberal receipts of oats have been the rule, but there was a large increase to 100,000 bushels, varying 75 per cent in amount into private houses and quite an amount about the city. The amount received

Col. Phil Shimer expresses his views on wheat in the following rather bearish strain:

When we compare receipts so far this fall with last season we may forget that the latter year was an abnormal one, with unusually high prices and a very early and heavy rainfall per acre and dryness of harvest. The fallible grew weekly until in December it was over 8,000 bushels per acre, and never before equalled. This year the cold drouth in July and August would in all probability have sold still lower and the great scare in corn occurred at this point to check its course. High prices and a cold drouth in the fall are unexpected factors. Yet what sold down to grain till January 23, when May wheat sold for 80¢ in spite of the unusual factors, and then went back to 70¢ and on down to 50¢, that wheat will have to be managed to winter wheat. May advancing to 70¢, wheat will have sold in ab-

this sort last week. His every appearance, garments, and every movement interested him. With a long experience in the several worlds, he had been such a load and burden on the crooked peddler's shoulders, he had been up for what he really was green countryman. He lifted the stuff out of the wagon as he drove along the street, and classes of buyers afterwards panned all of money on him, and returning at that time on his first day out he had actually nothing, and he was not a man and wagon, and he was promptly loaded loose, experienced was from the

ONES—Choice bleached, \$15 per ton; partly
ched, \$12@14; stuffy, \$9@10; junk, \$10; slaugh-
-house stock, \$7@8.

Close of September Oats Was
Higher and September Provis-

... & Charl. ...	Den. & R. G. ...	14
Central ...	General Electric ...	36
ouri Pac. ...	Nat Linseed ...	29
... & Ohio ...	Col. Fuel & L. ...	36
ville Chat. ...	Col. Fuel & L. pfd	32
... & Ind. ...	H. T. Cent. ...	3
... & ...	T. A. A. & N. ...	13
... & ...	T. St. L. & K. C. ...	6
... p. d. ptd. ...	T. St. L. & K. C. pfd	14
Central ...	Southern R. R. ...	13
... & West pfd	Southern pfd ...	41
... Amer. Co. ...	Tobacco ...	14
... & ...	Tobacco pfd ...	39

Collects
and act

Large boats	90 00	.....	la
Small boats	2 75	.....	op
Large Bows	.....	115 50	te
Small Vessels	.....	79 00	tr
Port Railway	107 75	.....	tr
Railway	190 00	.....	tr

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Bowler is the guest of his grand-
 sons at Collinsville.

Remains of George Rickard, who was
 slain at St. Louis Saturday, will be buried

Rentals and Incomes
as agent in management of

Wednesday and the next term will be in September 15. About 100 new cases have been filed for trial at the September term. Judge A. B. Wilderman will preside. The Bright Star Social Circle will give an auction for the Air Line to-day to Central where a picnic will be held. Harry Dugan of East St. was released yesterday from his County Jail where he had served a long term for vagrancy. A small fire occurred yesterday at the filling of Theobald Knoch, on Center street, caused by a child's playing with



THE STATE TICKET
FOR NEXT YEAR.Forward Glimpse of Contestants
in the Democratic Convention.

The political situation in this State is not calculated to give Democrats their usual confidence in a walkover, nevertheless they know, since the Perle Springs Convention, that they are on the right track, and that while their majority may be reduced in 1896 from that of 1892, it will be larger than that of 1888. There will certainly be a majority of some sort, and this fact encourages candidates for State offices to make the customary contest for the positions of honor, profit and trust.

A vast deal will depend, of course, upon the personnel of the next State ticket. It should be free from attack on the line of old hacks. It should, as far as may be practicable, be beyond the suspicion that it was formed in Jefferson City by means of combinations which only State Capitol beneficiaries know how to effect. It should, in short, have as much new blood in it as will meet the demand for a new deal all around.

Singularly enough there are as yet no avowed candidates for the Lieutenant-Governorship. This is somewhat out of the ordinary, especially since the salary of that office has been increased to a point where it would pay almost any country lawyer to have the emoluments, to say nothing of the honors and the possibilities. Fifteen hundred dollars a year for three months' work is very fair compensation, and when to this is added the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor sometimes serves as Governor, receiving the Governor's pay of \$400 a month, there seems to be good reason on that ground why there should not be a host of eminently respectable aspirants.

It is not known whether or not Lieut. Gov. O'Meara, the present incumbent, will seek a re-nomination. If he does he will have strong support. He has made a success in the office and is popular in the State. The only other name mentioned thus far is that of ex-Senator Norton B. Anderson of Platte, who is handicapped by the fact that he is avowedly a goldbug, being neighbor and friend to Judge Elijah H. Norton, another goldbug.

There is some talk of ex-State Senator E. F. Stone of St. Louis, who was for four years a leader of the Senate. He is an original free silver man, an eloquent speaker, a campaigner of State repute, a lawyer of uncommon ability, and a Democrat who can be relied upon for Democracy at all times.

There will be quite a contest for Supreme Judge to fill the vacancy that will be occasioned by the expiration of Judge Theodore Braze's term of office. Judge Braze has made no announcement of his intentions, but he will undoubtedly be a candidate for re-nomination. If there is any good reason why he should not be re-nominated, aside from the fact that ten years is supposed to be enough for one man, nobody has yet mentioned it.

But if it shall be conceded that Judge Braze is to be retired and that northeast Missouri is entitled to the nomination, which otherwise would not have a special representative on the Supreme bench, then Judge Ben E. Turner of Clark county and Judge Andrew Ellison of Adair are prominent. It is known that the State should have an open contest, there will be an overwhelming demand for the re-nomination of Judge Francis M. Black of Kansas City, who was defeated at the polls last year. He is admitted to be one of the ablest and most popular men who ever occupied a place on the Supreme Bench of Missouri, and it is rather surprising that his defeat was due to his consistent attitude in favor of the people as against the growing demands of the corporations.

The office of Secretary of State has of late years become one of the most powerful in connection with the State administration. Its duties and responsibilities have been enlarged from year to year until its occupant must now be not only a good business man, a man of energy, determination and integrity, but he must know something of corporation law and have had some experience in State affairs. Indirectly he has an enormous amount of power, as he is directly he has in charge the anti-trust law, the State banks, the incorporation of stock companies, and is an ex-officio member of the State Board of Printing and of Equalization, has much to say about the State printing and the assessment of railroad companies.

Capt. A. A. Messenger of Lexington is serving out his second term, making eight years in all. Considering the many new laws and the added responsibility which have come to him he has made a remarkably successful record. He will be in fact a candidate for nomination to a third term. If there are any objections to him they will be based upon opposition to third terms. How far this fact may enter into the contest remains to be seen. The only other avowed candidate for Secretary of State at this time is Cornelius Roach, editor of the Carthage Democrat, who has served as Secretary of the State Senate, and is supposed to have the support of the Southwest, especially of Col. Bill Phelps. There may be others when the campaign grows older.

There are already two candidates for State Treasurer, and the contest between them promises to be exciting, as well as interesting.

Mal. Frank E. Pitts of Monroe County, a one-armed Confederate veteran, has already made two canvasses for this nomination, with increasing strength and a nearer approach to success. He has again entered the race and promises to carry to Jefferson City an enthusiastic delegation. He has held positions of honor and trust in his own county, and during his two campaigns for State Treasurer he has been found in either his personal or official record.

The other candidate is Mr. Ed T. Orser of Boone County. Mr. Orser has been Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department during all the incumbencies of State Treasurer Stephens, and is therefore thoroughly familiar with the duties and responsibilities of the office. He has many friends and an organization which will give him great strength in the State Convention.

The State Auditorship has but one avowed candidate as yet. He is Col. James L. Pace of Bates County, at present in charge of the Penitentiary. Col. Pace has made an unusually brilliant record in the Wardenship—one of the most difficult offices in this State to fill—and the eastern portion of Missouri will go up to the State Convention with the name of Pace.

It was rumored at the Perle Springs Convention that the present incumbent of the Penitentiary, Col. Pace, has made an unusually brilliant record in the Wardenship—one of the most difficult offices in this State to fill—and the eastern portion of Missouri will go up to the State Convention with the name of Pace.

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Fancy Rockers, tapestry seat, oak or mahogany finish, Billings' price \$4.50, Our Price.....**\$2.50**
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ALL ADVERTISED GOODS SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS
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will be no dearth of candidates for that or any other offices. There are plenty of patriots who are willing to make the race, and the voters of this State will choose from the whole State to choose from.

DEATH IN AN IRON JACKET.
Horrible Discovery of a Skeleton Supposed to Be That of a Negro.

While digging on a road which runs from King George County Court House, in Virginia, to a point called Indian Town recently, W. H. E. Caywood, a local politician, unearthed the skeleton of a man in a complete iron jacket made of this state. The skeleton was in a good state of preservation with the exception of a few of the small bones, and the jacket, although greatly rusted, was complete. A World correspondent had an opportunity of inspecting the ghastly casket. The skeleton lay apart when removed from its resting place, with the exception of the skull, which is still in the head piece. Iron bands held the skeleton at the waist, knees and ankles and ran up and down the legs from the shoulders to the feet. The diaphragm was held by a series of bands somewhat like a corset, and the arms were kept outstretched by several rings. The head piece fitted like a mask. A big iron bolt was

riveted perpendicularly to the top of the head piece and appeared to have been run through a beam. A more inhuman and horrible death than one in this cage cannot be imagined.

The accepted theory is that this iron jacket contained the skeleton of one Manuel, a negro slave, who, about 1770, belonged to a family of Stewarts, and who was executed in an unusual manner. Tradition says that Manuel was a bad darkey, who had often proved rebellious and ill-tempered, and was inclined to incite his fellow-slaves to acts of rebellion and anarchy. Manuel's misdeeds culminated in 1770 in the brutal murder of his master, mistress and several children. The archives of the County Court for King George County contain the record of his trial, conviction and sentence to death. According to tradition, the slaveholders of the county were so infuriated that they determined to make of Manuel an example for future rebellious and violent slaves. So Manuel, instead of being hanged, was bound in an iron jacket, or cage, so that he could not move arms or feet, and in this condition was either swung or gibbeted and left to die by starvation or thirst. It is said that while he was undergoing this slow and torturing death, the citizens brought their slaves in droves to see the horrible spectacle, to hear the piteous cries and moans of the dying man, and thus take warning lest that be their fate also.

AN EARTHQUAKE DETECTOR.
Marvelous Messages Conveyed by an Instrument in the Roman College.

It has become possible to discover an earthquake and to mark its force at a distance of over seven thousand miles. This seems to smack of magic, but it is nevertheless a scientific fact. Some time ago it was stated as simple truth that the earthquake in Algeria was made known to the scientists in Paris itself while it was actually taking place, by the undulations of certain delicate instruments over a strip of paper. The movements of the earth could thus transmit themselves almost instantaneously, registering, as it were, across the Mediterranean and nearly the whole of France more quickly than a telegraph message could have been sent was thought hardly possible. But it can well be believed now, in view of a recent more marvellous demonstration of the self-registering of an earthquake, much further away.

Within an hour from the time it commenced the late earthquake in Japan had revealed itself to the instruments of the Roman College, the disturbances thus having been felt over a distance of 3,000 miles.

meters. The oscillations of the earth outlined themselves on a single sheet of paper clearly and distinctly, showing plainly that there were five separate "disturbances" of varying force. Recent scientific reports that have just come from the Japanese Empire confirm the accuracy of a most remarkable manner. The precise nature of an earthquake may be told with little chance of error, though it must be confessed that the instruments have no hint of direction, nor do they indicate the starting point.

One of the most remarkable of modern inventions, indeed, is this seismograph, which was invented by Bertelli, the "Father of Earthquakes." The most valuable evidence of its practical benefit to mankind was in 1884, when the seismograph machine gave warning of an eruption of Mount Etna. Up to this time, however, it has only been valuable for forecasting shocks

comparatively near at hand. The long distance instances recorded above are the first in the history of the seismograph.

DOG TAXES IN PARIS.
Taxed Canines Number 72,000 and the City Gets Over \$1.50 on Each.
Every Parisian who owns a dog has to pay about \$1.50 annual tax on his pet. The latest statistics on the subject give the number of dogs declared by their owners and taxed as about 72,000. The number of dogs seized by the dog-catchers shows a remarkable and unexplained drop in 1894 over the previous year. In 1894 about \$3,000 dogs were put to death by the city, but the year following only 1,000 were destroyed. There has been some talk in Paris of establishing a "dog home" for cast-off canines, similar to the one in London. This refuge is very prosperous and popular, and but lately received a bequest of \$5,000 from the estate of a wealthy dog fancier. During the year 1894 this institution gathered up 1,111 abandoned dogs—not abandoned in the sense of being disinclined, of course—and out of that number 123 were retained or sold. Not a single case of hydrophobia was observed.

CHARITY BY A "DEAD-HEAD."
President Faure Gives to the Poor the Amount of His Free Ride.
President Faure is very interesting anecdotal. During his short career as chief ruler of France he has done many novel and curious things. None is more remarkable, however, than the way he assists some of his poor fellow citizens with the money he saves as a "dead-head" on French railroads.

By French custom the President is entitled to travel free during his official tours, and the railway systems consider it an honor to have him patronize their lines. President Faure accepts this custom gratefully, as he does everything. But when he has returned to the Elysee he instructs his private secretary to sit down and figure exactly what his trip would have cost him if he had paid the regular rate of fare. This sum he takes out of his private purse and hands over to be distributed among the needy railroad employees of the country.

The Direct Route to St. Clair Springs.
Huronia Beach, Charlevoix and the summer resorts of Michigan is the Wahkiakum

THIS IS TO TEACH BEGINNERS TO KEEP THEIR SEAT.

NEW RIDING HABIT FOR WOMEN.

AUNT BETSEY AND HER PET BEARS.

ENGLISH SAFETY BICYCLING SKIRT.

A REAL VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR.

Gen. A. J. Smith, His Home, His War Record and Peculiarities.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
"Why should I stand out of the run?" That was the inquiry of an elderly gentleman out in the West End the other day, in response to a suggestion by a younger man that he would like a moment's conversation with him.

It was an exceedingly hot day. The sun was shining down with all the reluctance and glare of an August afternoon, and the thermometer registered somewhere in the nineties.

"O, General," said the younger man, halting a small, military-looking old gentleman, "stand here in the shade a moment, please, and permit me to ask you a few questions."

"Why should I stand out of the run?" The reply was eminently characteristic, for it came from Gen. A. J. Smith, an old soldier, who has seen more campaigns and been in more countries than any other man in St. Louis to-day.

Gen. Smith is slight of stature. He is probably not over 5 feet 6 inches high and he doesn't weigh over 140 pounds. He dresses in the conventional blue of the Grand Army and wears a soft black hat, regardless of the weather. It is said of him that he never wears a hat, for to him it is a source of annoyance, for it does not keep his head cool, and he does not fear any weather, for he has seen more of it than most of us.

The General lives in a three-story, gray-stone front on Washington avenue, near Garrison. His pension from the Government enables him to live in some style, and his beautiful home is the envy of the neighborhood. He walks a great deal, but not very far from his home, and while he is sometimes curt and dignified with men, all the children in that end of the city are his staunch and unflinching friends.

Gen. Smith was building a railroad in Asia when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. He had graduated as an engineer from West Point, and taken a position abroad because there was then no sign that his services would ever be needed in this country. But he heard about Fort Sumter and on the 4th day of July, 1861, he had reached Alaska. His way home lay through the Sandwich Islands, then a wild and lawless place, and he was not to work for a year, but he accomplished it and started upon his journey to the States with a success with it from start to finish. From St. Louis he took his army southward into Arkansas, then he went to the front, participating in many of the brilliant battles of that region—then back again into Arkansas, and lastly to the front, where he followed Gen. Price into Missouri and drive him from the State. That was no easy commission. Price was then in command of an army which had swept everything before it, and it was not until his progress through this State would be a triumphal march.

And so it was until he began to be pressed by Gen. Smith. Thereafter his movements were accelerated and from Central Missouri he turned in a southeasterly direction going rapidly over a difficult road until he crossed the Mississippi River and was well out of danger from the enemy in the West.

Of a summer well the first time I ever saw Gen. A. J. Smith. He was on a hot, blistering day in July or August. His army had begun to pass through Sedalia—then a village of one lone tree—just before noon. The soldiers marched eight and twelve abreast, and were apparently fresh and in good condition, notwithstanding their long tramp from Arkansas. They were certainly in good spirits, for while they were not permitted to stop, occasionally a soldier would step out of line, run his bayonet into a watermelon or a ham or any other convenient edible, and eat it with a relish of a grocery store, and stepping back to his comrades would receive a welcoming and congratulatory shout. The bands of the army were particularly good, and the music they made as they marched toward to what they deemed certain victory, joined with the joyous notes of the trumpets, could be heard for miles.

It was late in the afternoon, possibly between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the last man of Gen. Smith's army marched down the one street of Sedalia and disappeared in a cloud of dust. But no one had seen the General. His staff had passed by long since, all agitated with gold and riding the finest horses. Half an hour went by and then there came a southerly breeze and a jaded horse, whose rider sat with one leg thrown over the horn of his saddle. It was Gen. Smith. His soft black hat was pulled well down over his eyes to shade his face from the blistering sun, and his military suit was covered with dust. The small epaulettes told who he was.

But he looked neither to the right nor to the left, and was apparently absorbed in peering forward into the dust which his army had kicked up.

It was nearly thirty years before I saw him again, on the streets of St. Louis, but to my mind he looked as dignified and as indifferent to his surroundings as he did on that day when as a boy I saw him ride through the streets of Sedalia. Gen. Smith is nearly 70 years old now. At 60 he was a young man, and he has no sketch of his life, and always says with a wink that he has loaned his life to the country, and his admiring friends, who have forgotten to return it. In truth he doesn't care anything for notoriety. He has had enough of it to satisfy any man, and he is best pleased to be let alone.

It looks, says a London correspondent, as if the minute is destined, for a time, at all events, to resume its graceful way in the ball rooms of Europe. One of two attempted reveals have been fairly successful during the London season.

HATCHED OUT IN SAND AND GLASS.

Novel Methods of Incubating Alligators and Lobsters.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Florida has a large and profitable industry, the artificial propagation of alligators. For supplying the trade in Florida curiosities there is a large demand for young reptiles of this kind. In Jacksonville, which is the center of the trade, from 8,000 to 10,000 alligators are sold to tourists annually—nearly all of them baby ones. The latter are collected by professional hunters, who receive for them from \$20 to \$25 a hundred. Some of them are disposed of alive at retail, but many are stuffed. An infant alligator stuffed is worth 25 cents more than a live one. Six to twelve feet long fetch \$12 to \$25.

The difficulty of securing young alligators by sufficient numbers has led to the establishment of this strange business. To find the nests of these reptiles in comparatively easy, and the eggs are shipped in bulk by the hunters to Jacksonville. In that city there are two dealers in alligators, the best known of them being a man who has earned the sobriquet of "Alligator Davis." It was he who originated the incubator system, which is simple enough. The eggs, about the size of goose eggs, are placed in boxes of sand covered up. The boxes are exposed to the torrid rays of the sun, and in a few days the alligators are hatched. They are then six inches or so in length. Some of them are killed and stuffed as soon as they see daylight.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 alligators were killed in Florida between 1880 and 1894. In 1883 three firms located at Klamathine handled 30,000 hatched. During the same year twelve hunters brought to Fort Pierce 4,000 eggs. Two firms in Jacksonville handled 50,000 eggs in 1888. One man at Cocoa killed forty-two in one night.

The skins are paid for in provisions and ammunition mainly. The dealers get \$5 cents apiece for them from tanners in New York. In 1890 about 250 pounds of alligator teeth were sent to New York. They are valued at \$1 a pound for them. They are removed by burying the heads and rotting out the teeth. Of the best teeth about seventy make a pound.

The sucking of the Atlantic Coast waters with artificially hatched lobsters is the most interesting experiment that new England has ever seen. The enterprise is being conducted at Wood's Hole, Mass., where about 8,000,000 lobsters have been taken and subjected to the incubator process. Of these 7,000,000 were actually hatched. The female lobsters in spawn are obtained from fishermen, and each one is held in the palm of the hand until the eggs are removed by gentle scraping with a dull wooden knife. The eggs are attached to the swimmerets of the female. The eggs are carried from 5,000 to 80,000 eggs. They are hatched in green in color, and as the time of hatching approaches, the shell becomes so translucent that the little creatures may be seen crawling out inside of the shell.

To hatch them is the simplest manner in the world. They are put into an ordinary glass jar through a hole in the bottom. A stream of fresh water flows, keeping the eggs agitated. After a few days the young lobsters emerge. They are very like the adults, and almost transparent. They look not the least like adults of their species.

Now comes the dangerous part of their existence. By the time they are forty-eight hours old they have begun to prey upon each other. They are voracious, and no matter how much food is given to them they are eager to gobble their companions. So it is out of the question to keep a number of them together in a jar.

When they are a day old the young lobsters are put into twelve-gallon milk cans, each containing 200. They are fed with the infusoria, which are very like the eggs of the infant crustaceans. They are taken in a boat to suitable localities in Buzzards Bay or Vineyard Sound, where they are loose in the water. This season 100,000 lobsters have been liberated. The scheme is worth anything there ought to be a large increase of the number of lobsters taken in New England waters within half a dozen years.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.
Agitation for a Stamp Which Would Carry Letters Between All Nations.

There is some talk in France of bringing about the adoption of an international postage stamp. It is proposed to invite the nations composing the Postal Union to adopt a special kind of stamp for international communications. Among the arguments put forth for the creation of the new stamp are the following: 1. The stamps would come in very handy for persons desirous of forwarding very small amounts of money. 2. It would enable the carrier of a letter from one country to another to inclose a stamp of the value of the postage, and come the innovation as a real boon, for they would be able to communicate with their friends in any country without being compelled to replenish their stock of stamps at every stop.

On the other hand, before the idea could be put into practice there would be a number of difficulties to surmount. The various countries of the Postal Union could not be permitted to issue stamps of the same international postage stamp, as they would be liable for it to be very easy, if such were the case, for a man to counterfeit an enormous quantity and sell them to a neighboring state, thus depriving the latter of its postage revenue. The promoter of the idea, therefore, proposes the creation of a new stamp, to be issued in a certain number of five-cent stamps annually. These would be distributed to the several states proportionately to the population. The stamps now in use in each country would continue to exist, both for inland and foreign postage.

A NEW RIDING HABIT FOR WOMEN.

Countess Hohenau and Her Striking Corduroy Knickerbockers.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Here is a new triumph for the dress reformers—the abolition of the side-saddle for women equestrians and the invention of a fin-de-siècle riding costume. This riding innovation has the support of royalty, which will undoubtedly help it on to success. The pioneer is none other than the Countess Frits Hohenau, a cousin of the German Emperor by the marriage of one of his uncles to Frau von Rauch. She is now organizing a riding club among aristocratic Berlin women, one purpose of which is the introduction of the fashion of riding a horse like a man.

Her ladyship is a lovely woman and, for a German, extraordinarily fond of outdoor sports. She may be seen in the Kaiser's society almost daily when His Majesty is in Berlin or Potsdam. They drive, ride, hunt and row together. The Countess started her crusade against the dangerous and inconvenient side-saddle by devising a new riding costume. Then she got together a little band of high-born ladies, who promised to wear it to the exclusion of the old-fashioned costume.

A shirt waist and wide corduroy knickerbockers, with tan leggings, russet, patent or leather boots and a small change of girlish, and covering the body to the knees a long frock coat of soft and clinging material, with ample skirts. These attire, with a jaunty jockey cap or silk hat over her wavy blonde hair, Countess Frits and her friends have been seen cantering through the Tiergarten or the parks of the Neu Se Palais.

THE GRASSHOPPER SO FEARED BY WESTERN FARMERS.
The costume is modeled on an English pattern, but the Countess claims for it many improvements, especially in the material, which is an elastic stuff known as tricote. The rider wears men's trousers and high boots, and she straddles the horse. Her limbs are protected from the vulgar gaze by the long skirts of the frock coat. These fall well beneath the stirrups, covering the legs completely. An arrangement beneath the skirts keeps them from fluttering in the wind and from annoying the rider by the back and front.

Countess Hohenau has been eminently successful in obtaining the approval of gentlemen willing an eager to form a new anti-side-saddle league, and when the Countess returns to Berlin in a month or so it is expected that the Tiergarten will swarm with Amazons who ride like those of olden times.

It was the Countess Hohenau whose name was linked with that of the Emperor in the anonymous Von Kottow correspondence last year. As a result of it she retired from society and went to Hanoover, where she devised this interesting new riding habit.

COWS MILKED BY A SNAKE.

Eight Kansas Bovines Sucked Dry by a Monster Bull Snake.

A strange snake story comes from Harvey County, Kan. It is told on the evidence of two reputable citizens—A. L. Bartlebaugh, a prominent grain buyer of Newton, and J. W. Miller, a Dunkard farmer of Walton. Mr. Miller has lost eight fine cows as the result of the strange freak of a monster bull snake that has fattened from the milk he has sucked from the udders of Mr. Miller's herd. For several weeks the farmer has noticed that his cows have come up to the barnyard occasionally in an excited condition. One of them was invariably without milk, and its bag was badly swollen and inflamed. The cow in a few hours would die apparently in great agony. Mr. Miller, after losing eight cows, determined to learn the cause of the trouble. One day he noticed that one of the cows was racing madly about the pasture, and he followed her. He found her in a state of great excitement, which was soon felt by all the other cows in the field. Approaching the monster bull snake, eight feet in length, hanging to the test of the snake with a grip that was almost unbreakable. The frantic efforts of the thoroughly frightened bovine. As the cow plunged on the snake was rapidly absorbing the milk from the udder. When the last drop had been sucked away the snake dropped off and Mr. Miller killed it. The body of the monster has been preserved in alcohol and will be donated to the museum of the State University at Lawrence. Since he killed the snake Mr. Miller has lost no more cows.

AUNT BETSEY AND HER BEARS.

Remarkable Catskill Dame With Famous Twins.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Aunt Betsey Lewis of Haines Falls, N. Y., is the foster-mother of a remarkable pair of twins. Even the "Heavenly Twins" and the extraordinary pair chronicled in Mark Twain's "Pudd'n-Head Wilson" are discounted by the pranks of Aunt Betsey's twins.

They are two small black bears, with sharp teeth, wicked eyes and short, strong, ungainly legs, which terminate in broad paws and business-like claws. They were captured in the Catskill Mountains a few weeks ago, and Aunt Betsey, who is somewhat of a wag and will have her joke with the city folk who stop at her road-house on the turnpike, declares that she went out hunting one day and brought them back in her apron. No one gainsays this. For sixty bears were captured this last year in Greene County, in the Catskills, whereof the famous pair were the only ones taken by the authorities and Aunt Betsey's prowess is known throughout the country.

Aunt Betsey is a typical mountaineer and a local celebrity, fresh-cheeked, vigorous and muscular. She is a native of Haines Falls, and is a match for the flatfishes of her own town in the neighborhood, and her wits are as sharp as bayonets and the small change of repartees as the original Dame Rip Van Winkle.

Aunt Betsey sells "soft" drinks, cigars, popcorn and sugar candy from the front porch of her cottage, and the summer guests of the Catskill resort are passing these days for a glimpse of her iron countenance. She is a native of Haines Falls, and is a match for the flatfishes of her own town in the neighborhood, and her wits are as sharp as bayonets and the small change of repartees as the original Dame Rip Van Winkle.

THE GRASSHOPPER SO FEARED BY WESTERN FARMERS.
The summer girl are things of beauty when they come from Aunt Betsey's clear-starching laundry. Beyond this, Aunt Betsey is a bit of a literary character, and writes quaint little screeds for the county papers under the nom de plume of "The Grassy Grassy." She is a native of Haines Falls, and is a match for the flatfishes of her own town in the neighborhood, and her wits are as sharp as bayonets and the small change of repartees as the original Dame Rip Van Winkle.

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A QUEER SMOKE.

Some of the Odd Substances Used Instead of Tobacco.

It is hard to think of anything else than tobacco in connection with pipes. Certainly hardly any substance with the exception of the "fragrant weed" is now in general use, in civilized countries, at least. But it is a fact well pasting in the minds of the people of the world, that tobacco, as is known to-day, has been the least favored substance of all for filling the pipe bowl.

Innumerable are the substances that have been adopted at various times by nations on the boundaries of civilization or in its infancy. The list of these substances is a long one, and it is not possible to give a complete list of them. But it is interesting to note that tobacco, as is known to-day, has been the least favored substance of all for filling the pipe bowl.

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BIKE RIDING MADE EASY.

Some Ingenious Inventions to Aid the Beginner.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
After two years of experimentation a New Yorker has turned out an automatic bicycle instructor of which he has strong hopes. The inventor claims that any one can learn to ride a bicycle, with the aid of this attachment, within an hour.

The appliance, which looks like a carpet sweeper, is secured to the lower part of the framework of a bicycle. The wheel is then bound to stand up. It cannot fall. The pupil is thus taught to acquire a seat. Little wheels on the under side of the instructor permit it to run freely over the floor, but still it is impossible for the wheel to tip over. The machine is intended for use in academies.

The base of the towing wheelman is the country dog, which runs out snapping and snarling, often causing serious accidents. To meet this annoying feature of suburban travel a New York wheelman has taken out a patent on what he calls a "dog gun." It is a small rubber affair with a nozzle at the end, and is designed to be filled with ammonia. When the nozzle is pressed against the liquid will continue an attack.

Bicycle races are to be included in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, next year. A. Mercati, Secretary of the Hellenic Committee of the International Olympic Committee, writes that a cycling track will be opened up between Athens and New Phalaron, and that during the games, which will last from April 5 to 15, there will be short and long distance races with and without pacemakers.

THE GRASSHOPPER SO FEARED BY WESTERN FARMERS.
The summer girl are things of beauty when they come from Aunt Betsey's clear-starching laundry. Beyond this, Aunt Betsey is a bit of a literary character, and writes quaint little screeds for the county papers under the nom de plume of "The Grassy Grassy." She is a native of Haines Falls, and is a match for the flatfishes of her own town in the neighborhood, and her wits are as sharp as bayonets and the small change of repartees as the original Dame Rip Van Winkle.

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A NEW KIND OF CORN.

It Hails From Peru, Yields Giant Ears and Uncle Sam Is Studying It Up.

Samples of corn of a giant species have been obtained from Peru by the Department of Agriculture. The grains are four times the size of those of ordinary maize, and Secretary Morton believes that the plant may be turned to most valuable account in this country. It is very prolific and bears ears of huge dimensions. The species is quite distinct from any known in North America, and the name "ma amfoca" has been given to it. All of our corn comes under the head of "ma amfoca." The Secretary is now making a study of this remarkable Peruvian cereal, with a view to finding out how it may be cultivated most advantageously.

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HOW TO TELL A MUSHROOM.

Authorities Differ, but Here Are Simple Rules.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Another story of mushroom poisoning has recently been published, and, as it is every summer, the question is again raised as to the difference between mushrooms that are edible and those that are deadly to eat. What complicates the question is the enormous difference of "authorities." They contradict each other on every hand. To judge from the rules laid down by one man, it is a certain and speedy way of ushering one's self out of the world to go by the card of any one else.

The importance of mushrooms can be seen from the fact that chemists and gastronomists have pronounced them practically animal food for the reason that their flesh is almost identical in its properties with meat, and has precisely the same nourishing qualities.

If one will not follow these instructions, the safest way is to have some scientific friend point out a perfectly safe species. Examine the mushrooms carefully, and if they are picked, are perfectly fresh and have not the slightest signs of decay. If they have, they will not be safe to eat. The safest way is to have some scientific friend point out a perfectly safe species. Examine the mushrooms carefully, and if they are picked, are perfectly fresh and have not the slightest signs of decay. If they have, they will not be safe to eat.

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THE NEW WOMAN IN TURKEY.

She Wants Harem Laws and Customs Abolished.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
Woman's emancipation is a new issue, even to the most secret depths of the harems of Constantinople. The Turkish women are in revolt. The agitation for enfranchisement and independence which has taken such firm root in the United States and Europe has caused not simply a ripple but a turbulent whirlwind in the Turk's hitherto patriarchal household. It is even said that the men are siding with the women, and enfranchisement seems to be as anxiously demanded by them as it is by their wives.

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OH, WOMAN, WOMAN, LISTEN TO THIS!

A Disciple of Schopenhauer Attacks You Bitterly.

WILL YOU ENDURE IT?

Says You Are "Under-sized, Narrow Shouldered, Broad-Hipped, Short-Legged and Knock-Kneed."

The following astounding letter, received and published by the New York World, demands attention from all women. The Sunday Post-Dispatch reprints it because it is but fair that women throughout the entire country should know that there exists on this continent a man—a sordid and scornful student of Schopenhauer—who dares attack the sex on the score of certain ridiculous alleged physical shortcomings already charged against them by Schopenhauer himself. Shall Schopenhauer and his American disciple be permitted thus to libel the most beautiful of created things and go unpunished, or, which is a question which women alone can decide, the columns of the Sunday Post-Dispatch are open to all its feminine readers for a chance to demolish these libelers of their sex. Their communications will be printed on this page. It is a matter of simple justice that both sides of the question should be heard. Here's the letter:

To the Editor of the World.

If you think that in this age of woman's rights, or, rather, of woman's dominion, anything can be printed against the misnamed "fair sex," please print this letter. It is based upon reliable observation and upon sincere conviction. It should fill woman with a sense of modesty which becomes more and more of a necessity to her. It should recall her to her proper place in the world—that of a necessary, useful, but not intellectual or beautiful member of society.

I take for my text this extract from Schopenhauer's essay on woman:

"It is only the man whose intellect is clouded by his sexual impulses that could give the name fair sex to that under-sized, narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped, short-legged race (woman). Instead of calling them beautiful there would be more warrant for describing woman as the un-aesthetic sex."

Of course, the average woman who always talks first and reflects—if at all—afterwards, will reply to these eternally true observations without having given them due consideration. But are they not true?

Is not woman under-sized? Statistics prove it—every man knows it.

Has woman not narrow shoulders? She has.

Is she not ridiculously broad-hipped? She is. Her place in the scheme of the universe—that of mother of man's children—makes it necessary for her to have broad hips, but the broad hips are none the less hideous because necessary.

Is not woman short-legged to a lamentable degree? She is; and, what is more, although Schopenhauer does not mention it, she is crooked-legged. I have seen men in attires sketching women's legs, among other things, and they are the despair of an artistic temperament. Any artist will confirm this. Every doctor condemned to labor in the dissecting-room will tell you that a hideous thing woman really is when the glamour of life and her emotions do not distort our vision. Perhaps now and then, among nature's horrors, there are again there may be a good pair, but they are rarer than white crows. Ask the men who organize ballets and select girls to dance in tights. It is not a question of getting good legs, but of getting the least ugly ones that can be found.

Why is it that a woman in bloomers or in trousers looks like a plucked chicken? It is because her legs, even traced in outline, are hateful to the eye. Every man knows it if he were not for the fact that we are children about women we would pass laws forbidding them to parade in public upon our sight in any fashion under legs so ugly. The older and more sensible nations cover up women as much as possible the greater part of the day.

Not satisfied with their natural ugliness, women aggravate it in many ways. Why has the Tribby race so excited the universe? Because its author pretends to discover a woman with good feet. Yet, in fact, every woman's foot is a hideous deformity. How many women will deny that they have feet cramped and toes twisted out of shape?

I hope that men and women will not treat this communication lightly. If woman could be made to feel her inferiority, physical as well as mental, she would, or at least might, improve in many ways. Unhappily, man for selfish reasons, praises all that woman is and does. She, naturally recognizing her own inferiority, accepts all that man says and assumes that she is beautiful and perfect because he says so. If men would recognize women's shortcomings, their badly made bodies, their deficient intellects, their savage piercing eyes, their deformed feet, their physical inferiority to men, they would treat women and future generations would be great.

I make the following statements, and I challenge any man or woman to refute them:

Man is more beautiful than woman. He is better made. His legs are better. His muscles are more fully developed. He is healthier. Life insurance companies prove women's inferiority by refusing to insure them at even terms.

Vanity has blinded woman to her own defects. She glories in her weaknesses. These weaknesses are praised by man, because they make woman an easier prey for him.

Woman as a rule is knock-kneed. She gets far more unpleasantly so than man. Man should recognize her own defects, admit the justice of all that Schopenhauer, the great master, says and try to live up to his teachings.

I enclose my name that you may know this letter is based upon a certain knowledge of the world. I do not wish it published.

TRY THIS ON A HOT DAY.

It is an Old Time Recipe for a Roman Punch Fit for an Epicure.

To make a Roman punch above criticism try the following recipe: Use the juice of six large lemons and of one orange, one pint and a half of sugar, one quart and a half of water, one gill of sherry, two tablespoonfuls of Jamaica rum and the whites of four eggs. Beat together one quart of water and one pint of sugar for half an hour; add the fruit juices and set away to cool.

When the mixture is cold put one gill of sugar and one gill of water in a small saucepan and place on the fire; boil for fifteen minutes. While the syrup is cooking beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth. Beat the hot syrup with this, pouring it into the saucepan in a thin stream and beating all the time. Beat this mixture for about four minutes after all the syrup has been added and set away to cool.

Now back the punch mixture. Freeze for twenty minutes, turning the freezer all the while. At the end of that time remove the cover and take out the beater. Now add wine, rum and meringue. Beat all with a spoon, mixing the new ingredients thoroughly after all the syrup has been added and set away until serving time.

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE.

Would it be proper for a bride to be married in her traveling dress at an afternoon wedding?

H. R.

If she is obliged to leave on the wedding trip immediately after the ceremony, a traveling dress may be worn.

What is the proper dress for a gentleman at an afternoon reception?

W. D.

Frock coat, gray trousers and patent leather shoes.

1. Is it proper to give a young lady who is only a friend an umbrella as a birthday gift?

2. If not, what is suitable for a young man to give a lady friend for a gift?

3. Which is proper, "lady doctor" or "doctor?"

It is quite "proper" to give her an umbrella.

Before the wedding must the bridegroom introduce his bride to his relatives by calling her to call on them, or must they call on her at her home?

The bridegroom's family should call on her.

1. Is my sister-in-law's husband my brother-in-law, he having had no connection with our family previous to his marriage?

2. Which is proper, "lady doctor" or "doctor?"

It is quite "proper" to give her an umbrella.

1. No. 2. Neither term is correct. The word "doctor" alone would suffice. If you wish to denote the physician's sex, say "woman doctor."

Is it proper for an engaged girl to dance at a summer hop with men staying at the same hotel, the man she is engaged to not being present?

FLORENCE.

She may, with propriety, dance with the different men who have met, being careful not to dance more than once with any one man.

In introducing a young married woman to an elderly woman, how should the introduction be worded?

MRS. X. Y. Z.

Always in introducing two women, present the younger to the older woman. For example, "Mrs. Smith (elderly woman), allow me to present Mrs. Jones (young married woman)."

Is it not perfectly proper for a girl of 15 to have her dancing dress made with a low neck?

BESSIE H.

No, Bessie, it is not "perfectly proper," and no sensible mother would allow it. Have your dancing dress cut with a round low neck, if you wish, but fill it in with sheer chiffon or mousseline de soie and finish it with a ribbon collar.

What is the correct way of eating pears at the table?

Pears should be peeled with a silver knife, which is passed with them when they are served. They should then be cut into quarters and picked up with the fingers.

Should a bride take her husband's arm when entering a hotel dining-room?

She most assuredly should not unless she is anxious to announce to all present that she is but newly wedded. She should merely walk beside her husband, allowing him to enter the room first.

Is it proper for me to invite my young gentleman to a hotel. The same napkin is not supposed to be used at two meals.

Yes.

In giving a large garden party at one's country house, how should the invitations be worded?

The invitations should be engraved on note paper and should read: "Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith's company on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August, at four o'clock. Garden party." It is of convenient size to the guests to inclose a card with the invitations stating the hours at which the trains leave.

THE DICTATOR.

IN APPLE SEASON.

Try This Recipe for Making Apple Meringue Pudding.

An apple meringue pudding makes a dessert which will tempt every member of the household. To prepare it the following ingredients are necessary: One pint of stewed apples, three eggs, whites and yolks separated; one-half cup of white sugar, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon mixed and one teaspoonful of essence bitter almond for the meringue.

Sweeten and spice, and while the apple is still warm stir in butter and a little salt. At a time, the yolks of the eggs, beat all light and pour into a buttered dish and bake for ten minutes. Cover with the meringue made from the over, with a meringue made of the beaten whites of the eggs, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar and the bitter almond flavoring. Spread smoothly and quickly.

Cover the oven again and brown very slightly. Eat cold with pounded sugar sifted over the top, and serve with it cream instead of sauce.

ABT AT ASBURY.

May: "Why do they call these published pictures of the seaside bathers 'half tons'?"

Hills: "Well, judging from the loudness of the 'half tons' I am sure the publishers would be arrested if they made them full tons."

FOR SMALL SUMMER GIRLS.

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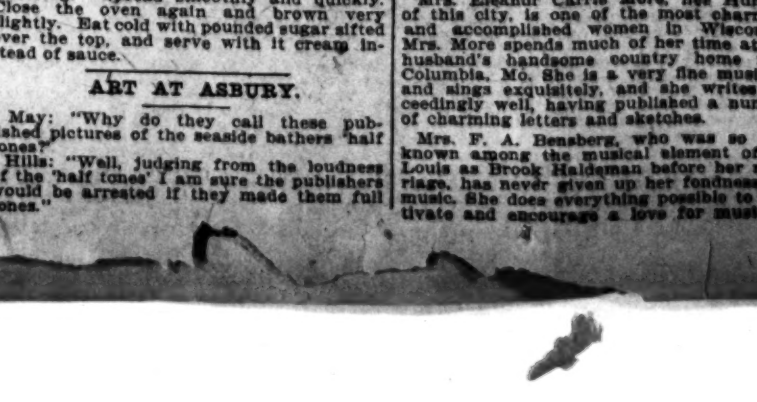
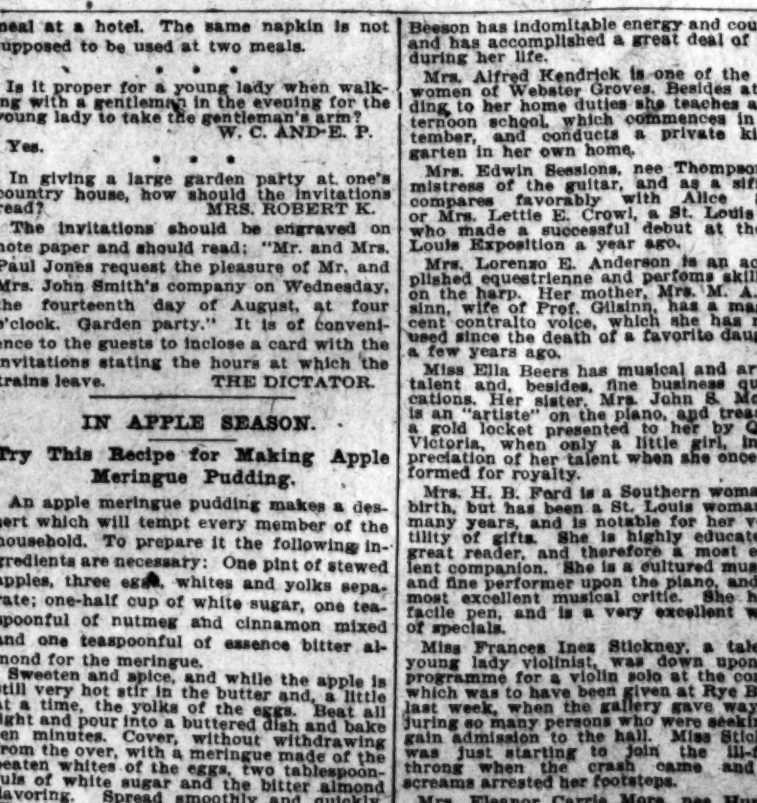
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SUMMER FASHIONS FOR



ST. LOUIS WOMEN

Miss Julietta Parish has fine elocutionary talent and a yearning for histrionic laurels.

Miss Josephine Daughaday of Westminster place is one of the most graceful bicycle riders in the city.

Miss Estelle Dickerson of this city has been studying art for several years abroad, and has a studio in the French capital in the Rue Chevreuse.

Mrs. Palmire Chassaigne, the venerable mother of Mrs. Rodney, although 87 years of age, is a proficient performer on the piano and skilled in embroidery.

Mrs. Herbert Chivers, who was before her marriage, Miss Ida May Legg, has fine elocutionary talents, reciting with the ease and grace of a professional.

Miss Katharine Kereks is noted for her epistolary talent and travels a great deal, attending to a great deal of his correspondence.

Among the number of St. Louis women who do exquisite work on china should be mentioned Mrs. Laura V. Pickett, who has for several years made a study of this delightful work.

Miss Marion Ralston, though very young, scarce 18 years of age, may be reckoned among the most brilliant amateur pianists of St. Louis, and has done some very good work at composition.

Miss Josephine Neuman is the most progressive little lady in the city, although only 12 years old, she has already won fame as a pianist, singer and dancer, without losing childish simplicity.

Miss Sue Beeson, so long connected with the Louis High School, is really a wonderful woman in many respects. Miss

others, and she is always ready to stretch forth a helping hand to struggling musicians. She is a very active and enthusiastic member of the Rubinstein Club, and it is a rare treat to hear her sing, for her voice is more beautiful than ever.

Mrs. Charles Moss, who has been for years one of the bright lights of the Elliott and Novel Clubs, and also of the Wednesday Club, has returned from her summer outing as brown as a berry from outdoor exercise, boasting of winning etc., etc., since she came to this country for a visit.

Mrs. Charlotte Hoffman, who for several years was a teacher of the German language in St. Louis, has quite a little history. She was the daughter of a professor at Darmstadt and for several years the companion of the Princess Alice, mother of the present Czarina of Russia, and associated with her in training-school enterprises for nurses.

She came to this country for a visit, met her fate and married here, never having returned to the Fatherland since, since the death of her husband she found it necessary to do something for her livelihood and the teaching of her native language, German.

During the warm weather the children's little stomachs are very sensitive. All their food should be thoroughly cooked, and children under 2 years of age should be allowed but a very limited diet. The supper of bread and milk and occasionally a dish of stewed fruit may be added to the evening meal.

At noon when the dinner is eaten great care should be taken in selecting the meat. Fried meats should never be given to a child, nor should he be allowed to eat veal or pork in any shape. Baked chicken and rare beef are wholesome, both of which should be served to him very finely minced.

For dessert a simple custard is nourishing and occasionally a little home-made ice-cream will do no harm. Fruit in season is also safe to eat in moderation.

Don't let the baby sleep on the same side of the little body every night. It is sure in time to prevent its proper physical development. Constant lying on one side will make a difference in the size of the limbs on that side and will even retard the growth of that side of the face. Very dangerous results come from the practice of always sleeping in the same position, and the watchful mother should guard against these evils.

If the baby has very strong rub his little body with good pure olive oil right after his bath, and he will be as plump as a pig in a few months. Babies, of course, should never be bathed just after eating.

COCONUTS AS COSMETICS.

If Your Complexion Needs Brightening, Try This Method.

Does your complexion need brightening up and cleansing? If so, here is a simple

home-made cosmetic which is harmless and almost immediate in its good effect.

Buy fresh coconut and grate it, squeeze the juice through a piece of white muslin. The milk which comes after the straining is the cosmetic. Wash the face and hands with it thoroughly, rubbing it well into the skin. It will speak for itself after being used.

In using any cosmetic or cream upon the face always rub the skin up, not down. This will have a tendency to drive away wrinkles, and if done faithfully will give to the face a fresh and youthful look.

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Buy fresh coconut and grate it, squeeze the juice through a piece of white muslin. The milk which comes after the straining is the cosmetic. Wash the face and hands with it thoroughly, rubbing it well into the skin. It will speak for itself after being used.

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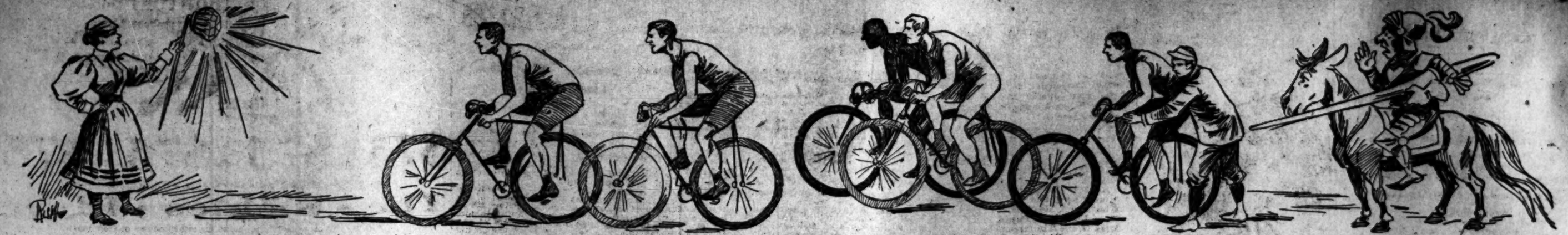
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HOW TO PURIFY THE SKIN.

A TOURNAMENT CHANGE OF TRUMPS, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE GREAT DIAMOND BICYCLE MEET NEXT SATURDAY.



Time was when knights on fiery steeds, won women's hearts by valorous deeds, but now the wheelmen's "flying starts" win diamonds instead of hearts. Yet with such equal risk of "dumps," the only change is that of trumps.

FOR BRIGHT AND SPARKLING GEMS.

Riders Now Ready to Race in the Diamond Tournament.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Complete Programs of the Races Next Saturday and an Interesting Story of the Work of the A. C. C.

The entries for the handicap races at the Diamond Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs next Saturday have closed and the entries for the open events close Thursday evening. The indication point to the most successful race meets ever held in St. Louis and an eclipse of the National Circuit races last year. It will be an innovation in the bicycle races in the West, in that every prize given is a diamond except in two events, where medals are offered, and even these have diamond ornaments. The prize list amounts to \$1,000, and all of the stones were purchased from the treasury of the association, aided by donors, who subscribed for tickets in advance.

Never has such an enterprise been undertaken on such a broad scale as the Diamond Tournament. The Associated Cycling Clubs have not stunted time nor money in outlining the plans and the policy is now repaying the organization amply.

The idea of holding a diamond race meet originated last April when the officers of the A. C. C. were informed that they had been assigned the date of Oct. 5 for the National Circuit meet this year. They realized that that was too late in the season to give a successful tournament, as the weather would be too cold, the early closing of business houses on Saturday would have ceased and the riders themselves would be played out with the continuous racing along the circuit and with the great amount of road traveling they have to do. At first it was almost decided that they would hold no meet at all, but on reconsideration, it was determined that an opportunity should be afforded St. Louisans to see the crack riders, and plans were begun to offer inducements which would attract the stars from the circuit.

It was no easy task that the men who are leaders in cycling in St. Louis had set themselves. They had to arrange for a track to keep the premier racers together and to make the meets on the schedule the bright spots of the season.



L. D. CABANNE.

Wheelmen throw every safeguard around the national events and accord them privileges which no other race can claim. For instance, the racing rules provide that no prize of over \$100 in value can be offered for class B races without special sanction. Special sanctions are only granted to meets on the circuit and thus the promoters of these meet had to bring the entries of crackjacks without any pleading on the part of the promoters.

It is also a well-known fact that the public care more to see a race for a very valuable prize than for a small one, even though the same man competes. It is accepted that each man will put forth every effort to win when the prize is rich and will not care so much if it is small. This is no doubt, true and the reason a good prize list will draw the best of the events.

Chairman Gideon plans the circuit by the application for dates which he receives, and of course the judges are short, usually not more than a night's ride from one city to the next, while the riders are long enough to ask the riders to come a long distance.

All of these matters were weighed carefully before the diamond race was decided and the idea suggested that the obstacles might be overcome by offering valuable diamonds to the winners of the class A events. The prize list is a sparkling one. It includes fourteen diamond studs and two diamond medals. The beauty of the lot is a gem worth in cold cash \$150, which will glitter on the shirt front of the winner of the one-mile open, class B, the feature of the day. The second prize in this event is a \$60 stud and the fourth a stone worth \$44.

The complete list of prizes is as follows: One mile, novice, medal, \$25; half mile open, class A—first prize, diamond, \$44; second prize, diamond, \$33.50; one mile open, class A—first prize, diamond, \$50; second prize, diamond, \$39.50; third prize, diamond, \$29.

One mile handicap, class A—first prize, diamond, \$44; second prize, diamond, \$33.50; one mile open, class B, \$15 and over—medal, \$50.

One mile handicap, class B—first prize, diamond, \$15; second prize, diamond, \$10; two mile handicap, class B—first prize, diamond, \$15; second prize, diamond, \$10; three mile handicap, class B—first prize, diamond, \$15; second prize, diamond, \$10.

Many inquiries have been made as to the conditions of the 31-year age limit race, for which the diamond medal has been donated by a few gentlemen interested in cycling. This is strictly a race for "pures" over the age of 31 years, and the medal must be worn three times within a year to become any one's property. If no one wins it the required number of times a special race will be arranged for those who have won it and the victor in the special event will own the trophy. Any club holding a meet in St. Louis under L. A. W. sanction can call for the medal to be put up, and this can be done until some one has won three times.

SECURING THE CRACKS.

Methods and Means by Which the Association Obtained Their Entries.

By dint of hard work, the expenditure of plenty of money and much correspondence the officers of the A. C. C. secured the cracks. The matter was first broached to the trainers and racing men by Louis W. Roberts, President of the A. C. C. while at the national meet at Asbury Park in July, and, while no entry blanks could be



TOM COOPER.

offered the men at that time, they gave assurances that, if possible, they would be here. Later C. Hildebrand arrived a bunch of blanks to the meet at Toledo early this month and advertised the meet to such an extent that several of the managers of the teams wrote their houses, asking permission to enter. The entry blanks were here himself and show his own people what he could do, and the officers of the A. C. C. knew that the meet they had planned would mean hundreds more of spectators at the races. He is personally one of the most popular men on the circuit as well as one of the most clever riders, and when his entry came with that of his teammate Tittus there was general rejoicing.

Charlie Murphy's entry was also an accomplished one. Murphy is known through the country as a man of many schemes and while his name is not in the list of record-holders, he has shown that he is willing to attempt any feat to gain a mark. He is the man who proposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad to lay a board track between the country as a man of many schemes and while his name is not in the list of record-holders, he has shown that he is willing to attempt any feat to gain a mark. He is the man who proposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad to lay a board track between the country as a man of many schemes and while his name is not in the list of record-holders, he has shown that he is willing to attempt any feat to gain a mark.

With all that Murphy is a good rider and his name will add much to the race. Charlie has tender recollections of St. Louis and has very kindly feelings toward the A. C. C. on account of the way he was treated last year. All were pleased at being presented with their prizes immediately after the races, but when Murphy heard that one of his diamonds to Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board as being defective and he had the theater sold and a new diamond within a week, he realized that the A. C. C. could be depended upon to carry out all promises, hence his desire to compete in the races again this year.

An attraction at the meet that will give much pleasure will be the trick riding of Lee Richardson. This cyclist is a lad of slender build and pleasing appearance and one who takes with every crowd before which he has appeared. Lithe and graceful, he seems to be able to pass as well as the running heels as on the ground. He jumps about on the spokes, saddle or handle bars and never misses his footing. He is celebrated as a backward rider and holds the record for this feat. He will attempt to break his own record at the meet.

Richardson was one of the three trick riders at the national meet at Denver in 1894, and he easily carried off the palm. His youth attracted attention and when he spun up and down the track in all sorts of positions the applause from the spectators was a testimony to his merit.

This young rider seems entirely devoid of self-consciousness and uses none of the affected gestures nor mannerisms which so frequently spoil an otherwise good performance. He is the contrary of the man who is more than usually placid and he goes through his act in an easy, graceful and business-like manner that gives every spectator a friendly feeling for him.

Richardson is a young man who has ridden a bicycle since he was 4 years of age. Definite and distinct promises were obtained from him that he would give many of their appearance unless an accident prevented them. They will arrive Friday evening and spend the morning familiarizing themselves with the track.

Local men will turn out in full force and some of these are fully equal to many of the circuit chasers. The Coburns, Jack, and some of these are well known throughout the country as is Tom, locally in class A, Frank Wing and G. A. Maxwell have given exhibitions of their skill in the city and both have diamonds and hold prizes.

Alex Laing will start in his novice race at this meet and great things are predicted for him. He has been doing miles in the pastime track, and it is thought he will bring the novice record to St. Louis. These and a number of others will make the interest local enough to enthrall the crowd should the finishes be close.

WHO THEY ARE.

Something About the Men Who Will Ride for the Diamonds.

L. D. Cabanne, the local flyer, who has gained world-wide fame on the national circuit, has entirely recovered from the injuries received in his fall at Asbury Park, and is riding as fast as ever. Cabanne won his first race in 1890 at the Compton Avenue Park, but did not come to St. Louis until the wheel until last year. In former years he was considered an all-round athlete and won many swimming and canoeing matches. He first sprang into prominence on the track at Springfield, Mo., July 1, 1894, when he made his debut as a class B rider and won the first place in each of the six races in which he started, defeating Levy of Chicago, Burt of Wichita, and a number of other good riders.

After returning to his city he went on to the national circuit and won valuable prizes, as well as a number of medals. His first appearance on the circuit was at Toledo, O., July 26, 1894, where he won the first place in each of the six races in which he started. He then rode back to Baltimore, where on the circuit he defeated John S. Johnson, eight of Cabanne's best performances last year was at Lafayette, Ind., July 8. He started in a five-mile race, won from the fifty-year mark, Fred J. Tittus (his team mate, who will also ride here Saturday), beat or scratched, and fifteen other men, including such names as Bald, Guthrie and Madox, being head of him. He wanted to go

back to scratch and try for the record, but the referee would not allow him, so he did not start to ride until Tittus had caught him; he then started after the others and won the race, with Tittus second. The time was 12:27, a world's record at that time, but he had ridden the entire distance. Cabanne and Tittus mounted on a tandem, established a one mile unpaired record for that type of machine at Minneapolis on an indifferent track, doing it in 1:20.

C. M. Murphy of Brooklyn is another one of the notables. Last year he did not particularly distinguish himself, but this year he has been riding in fine form, and has twice lowered the competition mile records. Bob Terrell and C. D. Wells of San Jose, Cal., are both in town now putting in their time training at the Pastime track along with Wing, Maxwell, the Coburn boys and other local fast men, all of whom are training hard for the coming meet.

J. P. Bliss, familiarly called "Pinky" Bliss from his striking pink racing suit, was numbered among the "top notchers" for distances up to five miles track defeated all the crackjacks in many a hard race last season. This year the midge has been slow getting into form, though in the circuit races he has on several occasions shown evidence of his old time speed. Trainer Moulton is of the opinion that before the close of the season Bliss will show his heels to the fastest.

The notable race this year was the two-mile handicap at Battle Creek, which he won in impressive style. In the mile open at Mansfield he rode second to Gardner, beating out Bald. He is the smallest rider among the class B men.

Tom Cooper, Bliss' team mate, has sprung into prominence this year. He won a few minor events last season, but was practically unheard of among class B men until the opening of the National Circuit at Asbury Park, June 19, he defeated Gardner in the mile open and easily won the mile handicap the same day. The next day he ran second to Gardner in both mile open and half mile handicap. His next appearance was at Ottumwa, Ia., July 1, when he won the mile open and the two mile open, and the next day he won the half mile open and ran second in the two mile open.

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LOCAL TALENT.

A Few of the St. Louis Riders Who Will Be There.

There will be no dearth of local talent at the races. At present not all the men who will compete have entered, but those who have become most prominent will ride.

The four Coburns have their entries in. Jack, Will, Dave and Lou. They are a family of four brothers, which consists of five brothers, the four mentioned and Tom, the class A man of the lot, have gained reputations not confined to this locality. Jack rode on the national circuit during the first half of the summer with no mean success, and had it been for Will's fall at Asbury Park, he would have undoubtedly brought home trophies. In some races they have come in one, two, three, four, and at one meet held at Sportsman's Park, all other competitors dropped out of a race, and left the five brothers to battle alone.

G. A. Maxwell formerly lived at Wichita, Kan., but has made his home in St. Louis for the last two years. He has medals and diamonds galore and brought home two very fine gems which he won at Chicago during the recent national circuit meet there. He is the holder of several State records.

Frank Wing is one of the speediest of the new class B men in this city. At Galesburg, Ill., at the Illinois State meet, he carried everything before him and defeated the crack riders of Chicago.

Bert Harding's name is a household word familiar to the local cycling public than any other. He has been on the track for several years, and has not held in form until the last few weeks. Recently at Springfield, Mo., he won every race in which he entered.

C. Weidner, R. Buder, W. A. Soldan, Roy B. Peebles, Albert G. Harding, Fred R. Hattersley, Tom Coburn, Goode Cabanne, Lewis J. Ritchey, George E. Helmich, Geo. B. Tivy.

One mile, open, class A—Alex Laing, J. C. Weidner, R. Buder, W. A. Soldan, Roy B. Peebles, Albert G. Harding, Fred R. Hattersley, Tom Coburn, Goode Cabanne, Lewis J. Ritchey, George E. Helmich, Geo. B. Tivy, Felix Gast, Ernest Stadel, Victor E. Speck.



DAVE COBURN.

One mile, open, class B—John Coburn, David Coburn, Jr., Will Coburn, Lou Coburn, L. D. Cabanne, Fred J. Tittus, F. G. Barnett, C. M. Murphy, J. E. Alexander, C. S. Wells, Wm. A. Terrell, Frank Wing, G. A. Maxwell, J. P. Bliss.

One mile handicap, class B—John Coburn, David Coburn, Jr., Will Coburn, Lou Coburn, L. D. Cabanne, Fred J. Tittus, F. G. Barnett, C. M. Murphy, J. E. Alexander, C. S. Wells, Wm. A. Terrell, Frank Wing, G. A. Maxwell, J. P. Bliss, E. Hendrich, W. C. Wickes.

Two mile handicap, class B—John Coburn, David Coburn, Jr., Will Coburn, Lou Coburn, L. D. Cabanne, Fred J. Tittus, F. G. Barnett, C. M. Murphy, J. E. Alexander, C. S. Wells, Wm. A. Terrell, Frank Wing, G. A. Maxwell, J. P. Bliss, E. Hendrich, W. C. Wickes.

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THE PASTIME TRACK.

Where the Races in the Diamond Tournament Will Be Held.

One mile, open, class A (34 years and over)—A. L. Jordan, Harry C. Crow.

One mile open, class B—John W. Coburn, David Coburn, Jr., Will Coburn, Lou Coburn, L. D. Cabanne, Fred J. Tittus, F. G. Barnett, C. M. Murphy, J. E. Alexander, C. S. Wells, Wm. A. Terrell, Frank Wing, G. A. Maxwell, J. P. Bliss.

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Referee—Douglas W. Robert. Judges—W. M. Butler, E. N. Sanders, W. M. Rosborough. Timers—A. C. Davis, H. W. Belding, C. O. Hildebrand, J. C. Mitchell. Scorers—W. E. Orthwein, E. J. Rotty and George C. Oerters. Clerk of Course—W. A. Shockley. Assistants—David P. P. and M. R. Windhorst.

Umpires—Mark Saragin, H. M. Mardorf, J. P. Thursty and Oscar Tamm. Announcers—F. H. Tuttle and Gus Pleus. Marshal—Dr. J. H. Sibley. P. Howard Tuttle, who will be one of the racing men and thousands of non-cyclists, who have attended meets and heard his voice. He was the official announcer at the National Meet at Asbury Park.

Mr. Tuttle uses the megaphone, which is a large speaking trumpet, about six feet long and three feet wide at the bell. He could be distinctly heard across the track, a distance of a quarter of a mile, while the other announcers were not heard at all.

Gus Pleus, the other announcer, is a local man who has been in that capacity for many years. He is a very capable man, who has attended meets and heard his voice. He was the official announcer at the National Meet at Asbury Park.

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PACE-MAKING.

The Association Will Introduce a Novelty in the Art.

The Associated Cycling Clubs will introduce a novelty in the manner of pace-making at the Diamond Tournament. All this season racing men have been claiming that the man who gets the tandem first is almost sure to be the winner of the race and figures will prove that this position is correct.

It is the custom in pacing to start the tandem from 10 to 15 feet in front of the men who are lined up on the tape. The tandem is shoved off next to the pole and there is a jump to get the position immediately behind the pacemakers. Of course, the rider who has the pole at the start has the advantage, and if he is as quick as the others, he is sure to fall into the hind stretch of the mile built for two.

Having "caught the tandem," as the wheelmen say, the rider will hang there during the rest of the race and cannot escape.

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RATIONAL SPRINKLING.

Great Waste of Water Makes It Disagreeable to Travel.

Since certain concessions were made to the local wheelmen through the influence of the L. A. W. in leaving portions of streets dry the downtown riding has increased a thousandfold but now the vehicle owners are so crowding down the dry streets to avoid the mud that the cyclist's lot is anything but a happy one.

Whatever may be said against the present method of street sprinkling, no argument is more forcible than the fact that every person using the streets will go blocks out of his way to get down town dry and shod, and the matter will be seen just how soon the matter will be regulated to suit those who must pass over the streets daily. Those things in reason that would be to enable the cyclists to ride with speed, safety and comfort to any portion of the city, day or night, and the remedy lies in the sprinkling superintendents' and inspectors' hands to force the contractors to close the opening of the valves on the sprinkling wagon to half their present size. This will let plenty of water escape to lay the dust, will prevent the terrible waste of water, the accumulation of mud, and will obviate in a great measure the constant need of repairs to macadam streets.

No class of people using the streets are nearer the ground than the cyclists, who are prone to so carefully note every rut and hole in the surface and none are liable to be so seriously injured by slipping or having their clothes ruined by the dust. The cyclists are the most enthusiastic second the motion for a much-needed reform.

No city in the country has such a wasteful system as St. Louis and the saving in water in one year would go a long way to complete the City Hall and build bridges on Craycroft street and the city sprinkling methods as practiced in Chicago, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Kansas City or Denver were enforced.

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CYCLING CHAT.

On the eve of the diamond tournament.

Individual subscription tickets in blocks of twelve for the diamond tournament were sold from Mr. Gilbert, 30 North Fourth street.

The Chief Consul Billings of Illinois was in the city last Tuesday.

H. C. Green is back from a trip to the northern resort and reports a very successful evening from New York.

All the members of the Cycling Club take dinner at a downtown restaurant and this does much to boom the club.

The members of the Cycling Club take dinner at a downtown restaurant and this does much to boom the club.

THE ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS.

Something About the Organization Which Gives the Tournament.

ITS RECORD OF SUCCESSES.

Tours, Races, the Parade and Cycle Show Held Under Its Auspices Have Been a Credit to It.

The Associated Cycling Clubs, under whose auspices the Diamond Tournament will be given, have done more to create an interest in the sport in St. Louis for many years than any other body. The League of American Wheelmen looks after the rights and privileges of cyclists and the Associated Cycling Clubs takes charge of the races and amusement feature.

The association was organized in March, 1894, and was created for the purpose of fostering a more friendly feeling among the clubs. At that time the Missouri division was considerably stirred up over its non-politics, and it was decided that some method should be adopted to allay the feeling. The association of the clubs together and making their interests one was suggested and immediately adopted. A meeting was called and six clubs were represented, and joined the organization. Two of those clubs have since gone out of existence.

To give the new body a field to work in the Board of Officers of the L. A. W. resigned the management of all local tours to its care, and it began at once to work on the spring St. Louis County tour, held in April, 1894. Hundreds of cyclists rode to Clayton under the new management and enjoyed the games and other features prepared for them.

In the fall of 1894 the second county tour was held with the destination at Schoenlau's Grove. There were at least 350 wheelmen in line.
